



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

No other vessels left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports during the period reported.

During the week ended December 3, 1905, the following vessels received bills of health from this office:

On the 27th ultimo the British steamship *Brookby*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and with one new member of the crew signed on here; on the same date the British steamship *Londesborough*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with one new member of the crew taken on at this port; on the 28th ultimo the British steamship *Hartlepool*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel; on the 29th ultimo the German steamship *Baden*, for New Orleans, in ballast, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel here; on the 2d instant the German steamship *Wotan*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel while here, and on the same date the British steamship *Byron*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, one new member of the crew taken on here, and with four steerage passengers and 15 first-class passengers for New York.

No other vessels left this port during the week for United States, Cuban, or Canal Zone ports.

All of these vessels were inspected by me, except the steamships *Londesborough* and *Baden*; on the days of their departure I was kept in my residence by illness. No inspection certificate was appended to the bills of health issued in these cases.

Reports from the State of São Paulo.

Week ended November 12, 1905. Total number of deaths, 127, including 1 from yellow fever. This is the first case for many months in São Paulo. I have no information as to how it was imported, but it probably came from Rio de Janeiro, with which there is steamer communication, 20 hours, and rail communication, 12 hours.

Mortality reports of Rio de Janeiro, two weeks ended December 3, 1905.

During the week ended November 26, 1905, there were in all in Rio 296 deaths. Of this number 2 were caused by yellow fever, with 7 new cases reported. Of the 7 cases reported, however, only 3 were confirmed and the remainder were placed under observation.

Variola caused 3 deaths, with 5 new cases reported. Plague caused 9 deaths, with 25 cases reported. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião no cases of yellow fever, 34 cases of smallpox, and 21 cases of plague, besides 19 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

Week ended December 3, 1905, 280 deaths. Of this number 1 was due to yellow fever, with 6 new cases reported, of which reported number only 1 was confirmed and the remainder were placed under observation. Variola was the cause of 8 deaths, with 10 new cases reported, and plague caused 9 deaths, with 18 new reported cases. The close of the week showed the Hospital São Sebastião to hold 1 case of yellow fever, 45 cases of variola, 24 cases of plague, and 14 cases of suspicious illness under observation.